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Most of the time the author vainly attempts to tell the two stories at once, with the result that he expresses neither correctly. If he would shake off the incubus of his genetic hypothesis, and give us separately his account of the categories necessary in critical study of social relations, the service would be considerable. He has done very nearly this in the final chapter, "The Theoretical Method of Types." It is the most straightforward analysis in the whole book. It is a pity that the entire discussion is not equally lucid.

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ALBION W. SMALL.

*American Contributions to Civilization*, and Other Essays and Addresses. By CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, LL.D., President of Harvard University. New York: The Century Co.

SUCH force, ripeness, strength, and sanity as America has developed must be sought in the thinking of the class to which President Eliot belongs. He is the busy man of leisure, the practical theorist, the cosmopolitan frontiersman, the cultured man of affairs of our American élite. The type is too little known abroad, and more rare than we could wish at home. Yet, where there is one American who writes on the plane which President Eliot occupies, a thousand think or at least feel there, and his book will help them frame their thought. His chapters are entitled: "Five American Contributions to Civilization;" "Some Reasons why the American Republic May Endure;" "The Working of the American Democracy;" "The Forgotten Millions;" "Family Stocks in a Democracy;" "Equality in a Republic;" "One Remedy for Municipal Misgovernment;" "Wherein Popular Education has Failed;" "Three Results of the Scientific Study of Nature;" "The Happy Life;" "A Republican Gentleman;" "Present Disadvantages of Rich Men;" "The Exemption from Taxation;" "The Future of the New England Churches;" "Why We Honor the Puritans;" "Heroes of the Civil War;" "International Arbitration;" "Inscriptions."

A. W. S.

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*Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy*. By E. L. GODKIN. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1898. Pp. vii + 265.

"I HAVE endeavored in the following pages, not to describe democracy—something which has been done by abler hands than mine—but to describe some of the departures it has made from the ways which its earlier promoters expected it to follow. It has done a great

many things which they never thought it could do. Not nearly all the deductions from the principles of equality have been correct. The growth of democracy has dissipated a good many fears about the 'mob;' but on the other hand it has failed to realize a good many expectations about its conduct of government." In pursuit of the purpose thus indicated, Mr. Godkin devotes chapters to "Former Democracies;" "Equality;" "The Nominating System;" "The Decline of Legislatures;" "Peculiarities of American Municipal Government;" "The Growth and Expression of Public Opinion;" "The Australian Democracy."

The tone of the book has not quite the quality which has come to be expected of the author. There is much less of his own opinion, and much more analysis of objective conditions, than we are familiar with in Mr. Godkin. The consequence is that many readers who are forearmed with prejudice against the author's beliefs about policies will find themselves accepting his diagnosis of conditions. In fact, the book contains analysis and interpretation which equals the keenest and strongest in Montesquieu, Tocqueville, Bagehot, and Bryce. There are passages which suggest these writers in turn. Until the temper of American democracy so changes as to make Mr. Godkin's diagnosis obsolete, his book will have an educational value not exceeded in their time by that of the *Spirit of the Laws*, and *Democracy in America*. If I were to name the books which best deserve study by American citizens, this latest volume by Mr. Godkin would be placed high in the list.

A. W. S.

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*Principes Sociologiques.* Par CHARLES MISMER. Deuxième édition, revue et augmentée. One volume. Paris: Félix Alcan. Pp. 287, 8vo. F. 5.

MORE sociological "principles"! We must take them as they come, and perhaps their very futility and fatality will convince us at last that it were better to settle upon a method. Let the author speak for himself: "The conception which dominates this work has its point of departure in gravitation, unique first cause, generative principle of all forces and all laws. The general movement which draws the universe along subjects all the elements which compose it to a law of solidarity and to a law of perfectibility. Man being part of nature, solidarity and perfectibility are necessarily applicable to the social order. But that which applies to the social order applies equally to the moral order. Solidarity and perfectibility offer the best criterion of morality and